

On a motion to dissolve, if the answer expressly denies all the facts stated in the bill, or such a material part of them as leaves not enough to furnish an equitable foundation for the injunction it must be dissolved. If, on the other hand, the defendant does not deny, or omits to respond to those facts which constitute the case on which the injunction rests, it must be continued. (e)

(e) Distinguished in *Belt v. Blackburn*, 28 Md. 241.

## INJUNCTIONS.

- I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.
- II. INJUNCTIONS AFFECTING REAL PROPERTY.
  1. *Trespass*. 2. *Waste*. 3. *Nuisance*. 4. *Easements*. 5. *Riparian and Water Rights*. 6. *Pertaining to Condemnations*. 7. *Pertaining to Clouds on Title*. 8. *Miscellaneous*.
- III. INJUNCTIONS AFFECTING STREETS, HIGHWAYS AND WAYS.
- IV. INJUNCTIONS AFFECTING MORTGAGES AND PARTIES THERETO.
- V. INJUNCTIONS TO STAY PROCEEDINGS AT LAW.
- VI. INJUNCTIONS AGAINST JUDGMENTS AND EXECUTIONS.
- VII. INJUNCTIONS TO ENFORCE EQUITABLE SET-OFFS.
- VIII. INJUNCTIONS IN BEHALF OF CREDITORS.
- IX. INJUNCTIONS IN CONNEXION WITH RECEIVERS.
- X. INJUNCTIONS IN AFFAIRS OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER PUBLIC CORPORATIONS.
- XI. INJUNCTIONS IN AFFAIRS OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.
- XII. INJUNCTIONS IN PARTNERSHIP AFFAIRS.
- XIII. INJUNCTIONS TO PROTECT TRADE-MARKS.
- XIV. INJUNCTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICERS.
- XV. INJUNCTIONS PERTAINING TO CONTRACTS.
- XVI. INJUNCTIONS IN CASES BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.
- XVII. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.
- XVIII. MANDATORY INJUNCTIONS.
- XIX. PRACTICE.
  1. *Bill, Exhibits, Hearing, etc.* 2. *Interlocutory or Preliminary Injunction*. 3. *Amendments*. 4. *Answer*.
- XX. SUSPENSION OF INJUNCTION BY GIVING BOND.
- XXI. MOTION TO DISSOLVE AND DISSOLUTION.
- XXII. VIOLATION OF INJUNCTIONS.
- XXIII. APPEALS.
- XXIV. BOND AND DAMAGES.

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—The granting or refusing an injunction rests in the sound discretion of a Court of equity; it is not a matter of absolute right, but depends upon the particular facts of each case. *Reddall v. Bryan*, 14 Md. 444; *McCreery v. Sutherland*, 23 Md. 480; *Shoemaker v. Bank*, 31 Md. 396; *Kelly v. Pict*, 53 Md. 135; *Welde v. Scotten*, 59 Md. 72. The most general description of a Court of equity is, that it has jurisdiction in cases of rights recognized and protected by the municipal jurisprudence, where a plain, adequate and complete remedy cannot be had in the Courts of common law. The Chancery jurisdiction is sometimes concurrent with the jurisdiction of a Court of law; it is sometimes exclusive of it; and it is sometimes auxiliary to it. *R. R. Co. v. R. R. Co.*, 57 Md. 271. Equity will not interpose by the extraordinary remedy of injunction if the law will afford adequate relief, or if merely legal rights and questions are involved. *Welde*